233

. NEW YORK BEZALL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY S. 1855

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NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. SYFICE N. W. CORNER NASSAU AND FULTON STR Volume XX......No. 33

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATHE, Broadway-Cishesella-

BOWERY THRATRE, SOWEY-THISH ASSURANCE AND TANKER MODESTS - OU'Z SAL-HAVPY MAN-GAME COCK THE WILDERNESS. BURTON'S THEASEE, Chambers street-Balance or Compour Trees Device-Weman's Life.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway-Town and Coun-PERFORMANCES-Afternoon and Eventury-Equestres.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Macheth. Evening -WOOD'S MEN'STREES, Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck.

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE, Hope Obspet, 718 and

New York, Saturday, February 2, 1855.

The draft of a new city charter, to take the place of the present abominable one, will be found is an other part of this day's paper. It is the result of the

labors of a majority of the members of the Board of Aldermon. At an informal meeting, held on Saturday evering last, a special committee was suppoint ed to draw up a charter such de the experience of the lest three-quarters of a century would enable five intelligent men to do. Meesrs. Williamson, Ely, Varien, Voorhis, and Herrick, composed this com-mittee. They reported the result of their labors to a special meeting on Thursday evening, when sixbeen of the twenty-two Aldermen were prosent. The document, as given in another column, 'was unanimonaly adopted, and will be strongly usped upon the Legislature. If it passes that body it becomes a people was stricken out, it having been decided that wixed fact, as the usual clause submitting it to the egislative act can be thus legatised.

The political excitoment at Atbany is rapidly increasing to fever heat. The members of both branches of the Legislature have dropped all othe business, and turned their attention to the Sanstorial question. Yesterday, in the Aesembly, the debate on the resolution defining the qualifications of-a United States Senator was resumed. But this wes merely a feignod-issue; the real question being the fitness of Wm. H Seward for the post to which he harbeen nominated by the esacus of his political adherents. We publish a skotch of the debate, under the proper head, from which may be githered an idea of the intense feeling that prevails in opposition to the whig at d aboli in caudidate for United States Senator. That Seward secured his nomination through fraud and corruption was openly charged on floor of the Assembly; and that many of the participators in the waig ocnous acted contrary to pledges given with all the esnet ty of an oath was ed. The debate will be resumed to day, and will no doubt be continued until Tnesday-the day

appointed for the election.

Our correspondence from Washington, published under the telegraphic head, opens a rich placer to the prospecting politicians of this metropolis. The resignation of Collector Eeddeld, and the purging of the Custom House of its corps of shoulder-hitting soft shells bruisers, and the appointment of respectable citizens in their stead, are the novelties of the

-Yesterday was, private bill day in Congress, and but little of general interest transpired. In the Senate Mr. Mallory's bill providing for reforms in the personnel of the naval service was considered and passed. Officers out of the line-of promotion and upon leave of absence are to be placed on the reserved list, and those incapable of performing active daty are to be provided for. The bill for th relief of the claimants of the privateer brig General Armstrong was discussed by Mr. Benjamia, who epposed the grant on the ground of the danger of principle involved. Messrs. Saward, Bayard and Clayton advocated the cause of the claiman's but without taking the question the Sonato ad-

In the House yesterday the bill remitting the duties on goods of Messrs. Balden & Co., conflacated in Mexico, was passed. In Committee of the Whole thirty-six private bills were perfected and favorably reported on; but when the committee rose it was discovered that the House was without a quorum, and an adjournment took place, leaving the proseautors of private claims to dance attendance for another week.

Cotton was active yesterday, and the sales ems, including 1,500 bales on the spot and 3,500 in transitu, indicating a specu lative movement. The market closed at full prices The movements in another leading staple have not been without interest. We sliude to tobacco. To: Eastern war has exercised no unfavorable influence on its value, and strongly remunerative prices have ruled for a year or two past, while the stock in this market is less than it has been at the same period within three years past. On the first of February 1853, we had a stock of 8,995 hhds . 8,709 of which were Kentucky; to 1854, 7,023 hbds., of watch 6,822 were Kentucky; in 1855, 3,360 hhds., 3,970 of which were Kentucky; being little over one-calf of the previous year. Prices range from 640. so 11c. per pound, which may be considered high rates, and quite profitable to producers. In earlier times, Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina produced the chief supplies; but the great bulk now grown in this country is produced beyond the Alleghany mountains, and chiefly in Kentucky and Missouri, with some in the adjoining States, nearly all of which is styled in this market ander the general name of " Kentucky." The finner quality produced is in Mason county, Kentu ky, near Maysville. The Continental people are the largest custoners for this staple, and that used in France is a government monopoly, and is purchased in the United States annually by agents of that government. Were the restrictions with which its introduction into foreign countries are saddled, abolisted, its consumption would be greatly incressed. Within a few years the culdvation of an inferior quality, known in this market as send leaf, used for segar wrappers, has greatly increased in Pennsylvania, Chio, New York, and the New Eng-States, and some exports of it have even been made to Havana, to be used by segar manufac turers. Flour and gra'n were without marked change. Old mess pork was rather easier. To Liverpool and to the Continent provisions were going forward to a fair extent at previous rates To the former, rates for cotton, grain, and four, rather favored shippers.

Our readers will find in another column an interesting account of a scene which occurred yesterday afternoon on board the Empire City, a few moments pravious to her departure for Havana. A Cuban youth, named Frank Hernardez, was about leaving this country, in company with Mr. Cristib. Carrobell, on his return home, when his quele, D Joseph Hernandez, made his appearance on bowd; and on finding that it was against his wish no was going, brought him asho.e, and the vessel proceeded on its way without him.

We have news from Libera to the 15th Navember, As an evidence of the progress of civilization, the inhabitants were forming political party combins tions in opposition to the slection of Presidential) berte, who has already selved four terms, and who has come to be regarded as a sort of old fogy. The propriety of introducing the Maine liquor law, by egislative setion, created considerable discussion a corner stone of a new Episcopal church, designed to be the largest in the republic, was laid with all the caremonies, at Monrovia, on the 30th October and a schooner of thirty-five tous, the largest ever built in Liberia, was launched on the same day The natives of Accre, on the Gold Coast, had re

volted; Lat they were severely punished by the British ship of war Scourge, which completely de-molished the towns of Christenburg Fort and

Judge Roosevelt granted an order yesterday in the Supreme Court, declaring the Empire City Bank insolvent, and vacating the assignment made by the bank. He also directed the injunction to remain permanent, and appointed the United States Trust Company receiver.

A verdict of \$300 was awarded the stoward of the steamer George Law yesterday, in the Marine Court, before Judge Thompson, for false imprison ment.

We have received letters and files of papers from Havens to the 28th of January. There is nothing new from the island. Felix and Estrampes were still in prison, waiting to hear their doom-unser tein yet whether it will be death or bondage. Preparations, it is said, are being made to strangthen Havana with[additional forts, so as to surround the city entirely with fortifications. The letters of our correspondents are published elsawhere.

Prospects & Seward's Re Blection-The Know Nothings-The Slavery Question-Danger

Impending. The Soward Legislative caucus of Thursday evening last, at Albany, indicates the re-clestion of the wily demagogue to the United Etates Senate. The caucus numbered just one-half of each house, and having, after the first ballot, made the nomination of Seward unenimous. their decision is equivalent to an election, lacking one solitary vote. The action of the caucus was, no doubt, bone fide, and the man wanting, and several over we apprehend, were among the absentees. Something more therefore than rough conjectures and loose estimates on the part of the opposition will be required to prevent the re-election of Wm. H. Seward on Tuesday next.

We are not much surprised at the result of this Seward caucue, notwithstanding the numerous representations made to us from Albany of a reliable opposition anti-Seward majority in the Assembly. We have all along had our misgivings upon the subject. We knew from all their antecedents, that the silver grays, however bitterly they may hate and denounce the ascendancy of the Auburn demagogue, were net to be trusted. They want backbone, are feeble in the knees, and have never exercised the moral courage of striking their dreaded enemy where the hand dealing the blow might be detected. He uses them when wanted or kicks them out with impunity when they stand in his way. A teeble clique of puerile grumblers are the silver grays.

We have also distrusted the rough estimates of the opposition on another account. They have overlooked in the Assembly the influences of those outside Know Nothing movements of Utica and Schenectady, which Seward has adroitly used to embarrass and weaken the action of the Order against him. With anything like an equality of raw materials to begin with, Seward and Thurlow Weed are hard to beat in pipe-laying and in subsidizing accessible timeservers, tide-waiters, and needy spoilsmen. In this case, too, having absolute command of the State plunder, we may rest assured that they have been using it to the best advantage.

It may appear to the Know Nothings in other States very extraordinary that Seward, after his formal speech against the Order in the Senate, should contrive, without a recantation. to steal into their camp in this State, and make a satisfactory diversion from their forces in his favor. But it is an old game of his to seize upon every new political movement-antistavery, or anti-Popery, or no matter whatand in some plausible disguise to appropriate it to his purposes. Thus he contrived this Know Nothing defection, which has not only resulted in the outside councils at Utica and Schenectady, but which has thrown into the Assembly some fishy conservatives, whose votes upon this Senatorial question may lead to the breaking up of the Know Nothings as a great hemogeneous national party, and to the most dangerous and calamitous revival of the antislavery agitation.

The caucus vote for Seward at Albany looks very much like treason in the Know Nothing camp. Where there is treason there is danger, in all cases where the defection holds the balance of power. In this instance the danger to the Know Nothings threatens their very existence. The election of Seward is the test question of their conservative principles, and of their prestige of invincible strength. His success demoralizes all their late Northern conservative triumphs, and throws this new American party back upon Virginia and the South as a part of the Seward anti-slavery coalition itself. Re-elect bim, and his sectional organization and disunion anti-slavery programme continues-the anti-slavery agitation receives a new impulse, which may possibly overcome the non-intervention policy of the Know Nothings in all the Northern States, Massachusetts not excepted. There is evidently a Know Nothing split at Albany upon Seward's re-election, and, under the circumstances, it is significant of a general demoralization and disorganization of the new party. This is the great object of Seward, and the immediate necessity of the Pierce administration. We are aware that the tools of the Cabinet

contributed their mite towards the election of a Seward Assembly—the hopes of the administration manifestly hang upon Seward's success; but his election will be none the less disastrous to the Know Nothings and the peace and barmony of the Union. Cast him out of the Senate, either by this or (in holding over the election,) by the next Legislature, and the coast is clear from Maine to Texas, for an overwhelming triumph in '56 by the Know Nothings. Let Seward be re-elected, and the Northern victories of the Order will be but as the empty battles of the Alma and the Inkermanu, with a crushing defeat at Sebastopol. A campaign will have been lost. The anti-slavery coalition will take courage—they will proceed further to demoralize the Knew Nothing army by corrupt bargains for the plunder-suspicions and hostility to the order will extend in the South and, by the year 1856 the present Union and national party and platform of the Know Nothings may be swallowed up in a sactional disension contest upon the slavery question. Clouds overhang the sky at Albany, sur-

charged with all the elements of ruin and disruption. It is the crisis of the national unity and power of the new conservative American party, and it may be the crisis to the Union itself. There is imminent danger that Seward's re-election will destroy the prestigé of the nationality of the Know Nothing organization, That gone, and the old parties frittered to pieces. there is no escape from a sectional contest for the Presidency upon the slavery question. It is the object of Seward's coalition-it would be a wir dfall to the more desperate of the secessionists

being a dissolution of the Union—two republics instead of one-that there may be more offices, more public plunder, and that general state anarchy, civil war and social confusion which needy and reckless adventurers, mever fail to reap a rich harvest of the spring.

Break up the nationality of this popular rev olutionary movement of the Know Nothings, and throw us into a sectional battle for the succession, and 'who does not foresce the consequerces? The re will be no lack of materials for a disu'nion agitation. The admission of Kansas as a slave State, the acquisition of Cuba, the division of Texas into two or three slave States, further acquisitions from Mexico &c., will be capital enough for the Northern anti slavery alliance; and upon such issues, what else than the recession of the Southern States from the Union can be the crowning result?

Our Southern brethren desire a foreign commerce of their own, direct trade and home manufactures; and hence the slarming spread of the doctrines of the secessionists during the agitation of the compromise questions in 1849-'50. A large proportion of the Southern people believe that a separate confederacy would give them all the advantages of direct foreign trade and of home manufactures, for which they are now so largely dependent upon New York and the North. And most assuredly a South rn confederacy would give the finishing blow to the commercial prosperity of this great emporium and to all the manufacturing interests of the Northern States. An inside Southern tariff and an outside system of free trade would do the work. A large proportion of our Northern factories would thus be transferred to the south side of Mason and Dixon's line; and the mass of our transit commerce with the South would be transferred to Southern ports, direct from Liverpool and

Havre. These are the temptations of the South to disunion. Add to them the Seward programme, which contemplates nothing less than the bloody overthrow of Southern society, and secession becomes the palpable alternative of self-preservation. Re elect Seward, and his programme is endorsed by the State of New York in the name of its people-his partisans resume the field on the offensive, and the contingency of a disastrous sectional campaign upon the slavery question becomes a living question. In this view of the subject, the Know Nothings of our Legislature, and the conservatives there of all parties, will appreciate the heavy responsibility which attaches to their action upon this important issue of Seward's re-election. The danger is imminent. Tuesday is the day. Seward is the issue. Shall he be re-elected? We pause for the action of the Assembly.

The British Press on American Sentiment. We find in the London Times an articlerepublished elsewhere—commenting in a tone of some bitterness on the sentiments which are supposed by that journal to prevail in the United States on the subject of the Eastern war. As the Times singles us out as the expo nent of American opinion, we are in a measure bound to set our British cotemporary right on these points wherein he has fallen into error.

It is not true, as the Times states, that either the American people or the New York HERALD "sincerely desire the triumph of Russia, and our [England's] humiliation." So far as we are concerned, when we find the Times so ignorant of the way matters are managed here as to suppose that Russians of the name of Nichoff are paid to write Russian leaders in the HERALD, we are not surprised that our sentiments should be misrepresented, even in this gross manner. Still we should have hardly thought it necessary to remind our trans-Atlantic readers that the editorial columns of this journal have contained no expression that could be interpreted into a desire for Russia's triumph or England's humiliation We have, as is our custom, freely opened our columns to correspondents on all sides-American travellers like Dr. Cottman, have the Czar; while our Paris and London correspondents have stated the case of the allies pretty fairly. The Times may be better informed of what passes in America than we are: but up to the present time we have yet to learn of the first real indication of active sympathy for Russia among the citizens of this republic. Bands of Irishmen -of the patriot stripe - have held meetings here, at New Orleans and very possibly elsewhere, and may have cheered the Russians as they would bave cheered any enemy of England. But this country, we will take leave to say, is not yet a dependency of Ireland, nor are the Irish the only or the principal people in it. At this present writing, in fact, Irishmen are generally in such disrepute that though they speak and write what they please, their espousal of a cause is actually likely to incline American opinion towards the opposite side.

The people of the United States, we repeat are and have been neutral in the contest. This, it seems, is not enough for England. We must take sides with the allies, or be charged with dishonor, corruption, unnatural prejudice and so forth. This proposition may seem clear to the angry belligerents of Western Europe : but it is not at all clear to us. They may consider all who are not for them as against them ; but we on our side are surely entitled to hold ourselves aloof from a struggle in which we have not the smallest shadow of interest.

How absurd, too, and inconsistent for the Eaglish to be constantly whicing about the absence of "sympathy" in America, when all over the world, the Russians excepted, there is no race or nation against which these same English are so constantly plotting as the United States! Is it because England and France sent out consuls to prevent us making a commercial treaty with minica that we are to sympathise with them in their troubles? Is it because the agents of the Foreign Office are perseveringly engaged in distorting our motives and thwarting our aims in the Sandwich Islands that we are to sympathise with England? Is it in memory of the threats held over our heads by England and France that they would protect the Cuban authorities in harassing our trade, or is muck thankfulness for the persevering endeavors of the same powers to prevent the annexation of Texas-peopled as it was with our own eltizens-that we are bound to sympathise with the Western Powers? or is "American sympathy" viewed in England in the same light as canine affection-to be elicited by ouffs and kicks, by hard words and a steady course of unkindly treatment?

These are the points which the Times should set to work to explain, and not the silly caloulations of some obscure trader, of which of the South-the ultimatum of both extremes | no one here has ever heard anything. Let | tiful as bad bank notes. Such, for instance,

" e leading journal of Europe take the Crouble to interpret that speech of Lord Ciarendon's and that other speech of the French Emperor's delivered only the other day, in which the orators officially declared their readiness to use their combination for the purpose of effecting their ends in America as well as in Europe. If it can, with all the superior ability of which it boasts, give such a coloring to these manife toes as divests them of all hostile import to this country, it will do far more towards awakening American sympathy than it can by appealing to the interests of the cotton growers of the South or the corn planters of the West.

As to the opinions expressed by the Ameri-

can press with respect to the war, and its consequences upon the state of Europe, as the Times says, these are matters of opinion on which it is hardly likely that we shall agree with the Western Powers. They are naturally enough much heated in their quarrel; sore at the failure of their invasion of the Crimea; and irritated at finding Russia considerably stronger and more resolute than they expected. Men's opinions are always more or less the fruit of their hopes and wishes; and hence the British opinion that the peace of the world requires the defeat of the Czar. We, who have not sent out soldiers to perish in the Crimea, and have not plunged into costly and desperate wars, take a somewhat calmer and more dispassionate view of the subject, and do not discover the immediate connection between Lord Raglan's defeat, and the destruction of liberty in Europe. Bound, moreover, by traditional theories, Great Britain, like all the other European Powers, believes in what is called a balance of power, and lives in perpetual agony lest the alteration of some existing landmark should lead to the annihilation of all the present European nationalities by some overgrown monster. We, who look at these matters without the benefit of tradition, are sceptics in this affair of the balance of power, and do not believe that any danger of universal sovereignty exists. We think that Napoleon ought to have learnt from his own experience how impossible it is to unite several distinct and hostile nations under one government; and should have known better than to fear that Europe would ever become Cossack. Looking at these turmoils through an unprejudiced medium. and by the light of history, we regard the extension of Russian power in the direction of Turkey as far more pregnant with danger to the Russians than to the Western Powers of Europe. The possession of Constantinople might render Russia a great Asiatic Power; but it could not in our opinion, increase her strength in Europe. We have more faith in the English and French than they seem to have in themselves. Something must be allowed for their present dejection; but even were Lord Raglan cut off with all his army, we should not be prepared to expect a Cossack conquest of Eng. and or France.

MR. St. JOHN AND THE BANK DEPARTMENT .-It is proposed in the New York Senate to remove the Banking Department from Albany to New York. In connection with this change it is understood that the present Banking Superintendent, Mr. D. B. St. John will not be reappointed, but that the office will be conferred upon a new man. Both of these measures com-

mend themselves to public favor. The location of the Banking Department at Albany is a mistake. The day it was made a separate department it should have been removed to New York, where three-fourths of the banking business of the Union is done. The inconvenience which has already been felt in sending or travelling to Albany whenever it was necessary to do business with the Banking Department can hardly be exaggerated; and occasionally actual injury has been suffered by noteholders in consequence. It has frequently happened within the past two years that securities—especially mortgages—have been sold by order of the Bank Superintendent at Albany-where there was no one to buymanded here, and for less than the amount they were pledged to secure. It is quite possible that it would be inconvenient for th Eank Superintendent to send securities to New York for sale : but is it not obvious that a place where the business of the department cannot be carried on without loss to the public, is not a suitable place to have it located? Hereafter when the local jealousies which cause so much inconvenience to the merchants of New York have disappeared, it will appear incredible that so ridiculous an arrangement should have subsisted for four years.

Whatever may be done with the department however, Mr. St. John's removal is a matter of imperative necessity. If that gentleman had been the best of public officers, and the ablest of Bank Superintendents, it would still be proper that he should be removed, in order to establish the wholesome system of rotation in office. He has already served one year over the period for which he was elected, and it is time that he should be replaced. He has at present something like twenty-six millions of securities of various kinds in his hands and under his control, including twenty millions of stocks standing in his name. Over these securities no one has any control but himself. Even the Legislature does not look deeper than the report which he furnishes them. It is positively alarming to think that so vast an amount of money is in the safe keeping of one man, and that the owners have no better security for it than his honesty. We intend to cast not the slightest imputation on Mr. St. John; but surely the public safety-not only for the present but for the future-requires that the system of rotation should be thoroughly carried out in this office, in order that each superintendent may be a check on his predecessor, and that no such system of frauds as have been brought to light in the career of Schuyler, Forsyth and others should be possible in the Bank Department.

In the individual case of Mr. St. John, the eystem of rotation would involve no injustice. For, whatever may be the merits or capacity of that gentleman, it is notorious that he has not given satisfaction as Banking Superintendent to any class of the community—except perhaps his personal friends. Attempts have been in discreetly made by the latter to show that Mr. St. John's unpopularity was due to the vigilance with which he ferreted out and punished dishonest bankers. This would be in the highest degree honorable to him if it were true : but it is not. It is precisely his want of vigilance, and more especially his want of mercantile knowledge and experience-not at all surprising in an Albany politician-which have led to the general demand for his dismissal. Examples of these shortcomings of his are plenwas his neglect to keep such watch over the | 'so be adopted. To the President's face they are all minor banks in this city as would have provented the recent failures, involving heavy losses to depositors and noteholders. Such was his blind haste to sacrifice the securities of the Eighth Avenue Bank, whereby six cents on the dollar were lost, which the smallest exercise of commercial tact and skill might have saved. Such was his selling, on quite a recent occasion, a lot of bonds and mortgages which he held as security for issues, at a depreciation of from thirty to fifty per cent; and actually receiving back those identical bonds, some time afterwards, at their original value. Similar cases might be enumerated without end. Even heavier charges than want of business capacity and vigilance have been brought against him. He has been openly accused of the most glaring favoritism to political and personal friends. Wielding a power commensurate with the enormous deposites in his hands and the wide scope given by the law to his authority, he has been enabled to break many banks to which he was unfriendly, while he allowed favorite institutions in no better condition to work their way out of difficulties. Rumors, in some instances vague, in others tolerably circumstantial, have connected his name with stock speculations; and people have not been wanting to show that by merely selling a part of the securities he holds, and buying them in afterwards, a large fortune might have been realized.

These insinuations may be calumnious. But it is clear that a Bank Superintendent should be above suspicion; and Mr. St. John can blame no one but himself if his indiscretion has led to suspicions injurious to his character. Quite independently of these points, the other objections we have mentioned are amply sufficient to warrant the Governor in replacing Mr. St. John by a person less obnoxious to reproach on the ground of vindictiveness, less bound by party ties, and less unpopular among the community with whom his duties bring him in contact, and on whose co-operation much of the efficiency of the department must depend.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE IMBROGLIO-LATEST FROM Washington.—Our special despatch from Washington, of this morning's issue, touching the business of the extraordinary gathering of soft shells, at Washington, presents the mission of John Cochrane to the White House in a somewhat different light from our advices of yesterday. Marcy, Guthrie, and other old fogies, it appears, have brought the President to a very happy expedient for the conciliation of the hard shells to the proposed nomination of poor Pierce for the succession by Tammany Hall. The plan is, as we are informed, to discharge from the Custom House ninety-seven pugilists, short boys, slung-shot rowdies, drunkards, jailbirds, watch-stuffers, thimble-riggers and stoolpigeons-all soft shells-and to put in ninetyseven decent hard shells in their places. Redfield, they say, stands by his short boys, and if they go he goes. Cochrane, it appears, backs him up. How could he forget the services of those ruffians at Syracuse. Marcy, however, seems to be too strong for them, and there is danger that ninety-seven desperadoes will be thrown out of the Custom House, and turned loose upon society, without a moment's warn-

ing. We call the attention of the Mayor to the necessity of providing an additional police force in view of this threatened soft shell sortie from the Custom House. Still, everybody must admit that Marcy is right. If short boys and miscellaneous loafers and vagabonds have failed to reunite the democratic party, let decent and respectable men be tried. Ninety-seven of this class, we should think, in these hard times. could be picked up in New York to support the nomination of Mr. Pierce in consideration of the spoils. Let Marcy insist upon the ejection of the short boys, and let our active Mayor prepare the police to give them a warm reception. The administration is looking up. It is beginning to cast about for honest men. Make way for the sortic from the Custom House.

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Important from Washington. HE NEW YORK COLLECTORRHIT -- A PURGATIVE FOR THE CUSTOM HOUSE -- GRORGE LAW AND THE PRE-ELDENTIAL QUESTION, ETC.

I have information of a reliable character to the effect that Mr. Reddeld, your Collector, has sent in his resig-nation, and that there is a probability of its acceptance. Mr. Tweed, present member of Congress, is spoken of by the secret few as his successor. Since Mr. Pierce has made up his mind to stand for a re-election, a careful examination has been made into the character of those holding office in your Custom House, with a view to reform—a movement that has encountered the opposi-tion of Messrs. Reddeld and Cochrane. The ascertained treachery of one of the administration leaders of you city towards Governor Seymour, and which that gentle-man alleges effected his defeat, has been placed before the President, with the assurance that like treatment is in store for him. This view of the matter ands sup-porters in Mesers. Marcy and Guthrie, who suggested the postponement of the fusion meeting that was to have been held in Tammany Hall, to some future

In the meantime, changes are to take place, and the

President has expressed himself in favor of equal dis-tribution of the spoils among the hards, when the fusion meeting may with propriety be held at old Tammany Here is the rub-here rests the difficulty. Redfield resigns office in preference to the giving up of political power and patrosage; Cochrane, not quite so independent, sounds the alarm of distress to his numerous colleagues in office, and a general stampede for Wash-ington is recommended and adopted. These gentlemen neist upon the non-acceptance of the Collector's resig-nation; that the act would be attended with fatal consequences to the party of the administration throughout the State, as it would produce disdence and increase of numbers. Marcy replies that the story is old, has heard it before, and as a friend to Gen. Pierce has suggested material change, not only in and about New York, but elsewhere. Respectability, intelligence and trustworthizess here after are to be considered in the appointments to office Ninety-seven persons at this moment holding place in and about your Custom Bouse are noted pugilists, gam' blers, druntards and thieves, and these men, whose names have been shown to the President, obtained their situations through the recommendation of some of the Pierce leaders who are now in Washington urging their retention in office. The removal of these men, and others of not much better character, is determined upon, let the consequence be what it may; the with-drawal of Redfield, Cochrane, Fowler and others from office, cannot prevent the change. A recent caucus was held in Fowler's room, but none present were willing to preside, and with the exception of Samuel J. fiden, none were found bold enough to protest against the declared resolves of the President, and it chared resolves of the President, and it is not yet certain that this person was speaking for or against the proposed polley. An effort was made on the early arrival of these New York gentlemen to get John McKeon displaced. They reasoned that the District Atterney did not associate with them politically, that he refused giving money when called upon, and that he was no friend of the administration. Bishop Hughes, though absent, had his influence with the President, and the proposed scheme was markillar. President, and the proposed scheme was unavailing.

Cushing and Forney warmly approve the policy about se be adepted. To the President's face they are all smiles and encouragement; confidentially to Cochrane and Powier, they represent the magnitude of the wrong, about to be committed. A rupture in the Pierce party is what these two conspirators are now working to accomplish. A general burst up will afford plausible excurse for the withdrawal, by his own consent, of Pierce, and their support, for a time, of Buchanan, who will also be out-maneuverd, when the field will be left free to those who will pay the most money. Forney has expressed in a letter to George Fanders and Levi D. Slamms, his in a letter to George Sanders and Levi D. Slamm, his preference for George Law for the next Presidency; and at this moment he is making out his plans (among which are the sacrifice of Pierce and Buchanan) to give this gentleman an early support. Parts of the S West are already under canvass for Law; and in a few weeks—immediately after the adjournment of Congress—the stump and the press will be freely opened to him in some three or four of the States. The heavy capitalist, Vancerbilt, is said to warmly advocate Law's election, are pleading the necessity of baying a practical man for the next Presidency. In the new appointments that are to be made in your Custom House, the friends of Law will try and obtain a fair representation, and this will be accomplished if money and lobbying can bring it about.

M. BOOTH.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1855. The anti-Nebraska members of Congress have contributed liberally towards the payment of the fine imposed upon S. M. Booth, by the United States Circuit Court at

DEATH OF EX-MAYOR MAURY—SUBSCRIPTION FOR 8.

lwaukie, in a case of rescuing a fugitive slave. The

fine is one thousand dollars.

Ex-Mayor Maury died at one o'clock this afternoon His loss will be universally regretted by the whole com-munity. He was weal by and benevolent, and during the time he filled the office of Mayor, it is said, he disvarious and extended acts of charity. He was Pref the Bank of the Metropolis.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SUPREME COURT.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1855.
Chas. A. Davison, of York, La., and Justier Day, of
hio, were admitted attorneys and counsellors in this

Chas. A. Davison, of York, La., and Luther Day, of Ohlo, were admitted attorneys and counsellors in this court.

No 99—Josiah S. Stafford and wife, appellants, vs. the Union Bank of Louisians.

No. 105—Josiah S. Stafford and wife vs. the New Orleans and Canal Banking Company. Appeals from the District Court of Texas. On motion of Mr. Coxe, these cases were dismissed with costs, by consent of theparties.

parties.

No. 58—Jane A. Cox, guardian, et al, appellants, vi.
Charles Mason. Argument continued by Hon. S. P.
Charles for appellee, and concluded by Platt Smith for appellants.

No. 59—James Rhodes, appellant, vi. W. B. Parmer et al. Argument commenced by Phillips for appellants, and continued by Bibb for appellees.

Interesting from the State Capital.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

ALBANY, Feb. 2—4 P. M.

Although we are not perfectly sure that a Union national man will be chosen in the place of William H. Seward, yet the country will know, when the history of this legislative canvass is written, that we have been conquered only because we were attempting an impossi-bility. We believe that the fate of the arch-demagogue is sealed; but if he succeeds, it will be his last triumph; nor will he be able to outlive the intelerable odium that will cover his name before the next Senatorial term ex-pires. If he gets into the Senats, he will be a plague he carnest and the mighty effort now being made to defeat this man is the strongest pledge this great State-could give of its fidelity to the constitution, and its revecould give of its fidelity to the constitution, rence to the spirit of its founders. The amount of corruption here—the intimidation, the bribery, the lying, was beyond belief. Weed and the trickery resorted to-are beyond be and his men are growing desperate, because their chances are growing smaller. If it did not seem too good to be true, I should have no hesitation in telling you

THE WHIG LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS—SEWARD'S CHANCES THE RECREAST KNOW NOTHINGS—THE DEBATS IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE OATH OF THE JESUITS—COUN-CILMAN TOM DUNLAP, RTC., ETC. ALBANY, Feb. 2, 1856.

The proceedings of the whig caucus in the Assembly chamber last evening was conducted in an orderly and respectable manner. The lateness of the hour before the meeting was called to order by Mr. Blatchford, and the small number of members in attendance, cast some sus-picion upon the result. It was not organized until half an hour after the time appointed. A large audience of the friends of Mr. Seward crowded the lobbies and galleies, who awaited the call ng of the roll in the most ago of the House was called over three or four times, and sixteen Senators and sixty-four Assomblymen responded to their names, the fears vanished. They felt confident of success. The votes cast were sixteen of the Senate and sixty-tour of the House, just one-half the strengths of each body. Upon one Senator absent, Mr. Barnard, the friends of Mr. Seward can fully rely; so that seventeen votes, being a majority of that body, will certainly be given for that gentleman's re-election on Tuesday next. The arrival of Mr. Good win, the newly elected Senator, and that of Mr Storing, who is at home indisposed, cannot alter or affect the result. The sixty-four votes in the House last night jority upon any day of the session, as it rarely occurs that the full number of one hundred and tweaty-eighb are present. If it should happen that every seat shall be filled on Tuesday, it will be a very easy matter for the managers to obtain sufficient to control a majority even then. Further, in the event, which is not probable, that the Know Nothings make any inroad upon the vete of last night, the fact is now ascertained that two, and perhans three barnburgers of the House, and one certain f not two, in the Senate, will vote for Mr. Seward to counteract the Know Nothings. But if this emergency does not arise they will not go over to the whige quite so

does not arise they will not go over to the whigs quite so soon.

Euch are the facts as they exist this moment at the capital, and they tell unquestionably that Senator Seward will be re-elected. That decision the caucus determined last evening, and it is irrevecable. But the election of teward has entombed more than twenty whigs, elected under pledges te, and by votes of, the Know Kethings, the Simon Pure order. They are spotted, and the brand of infamy and moral perjury is already visibly stamped upon their foreheads. Let them vote for Seward on Tuerday next, as they did for he meant night, and they will each and every one become annean so deep in postheal perdition that their fossal remains can never be gathered for resurrection.

Now for the Maine law; what will be its fate? Everybody predicted that the election of teward was the allaborbing question. Everybody knows that several leading members of the House were elected and came to the Let islature at an immense sacrifice of time and money, whose legal and other business suffers to an incalculable smount in their absence; but they come for no other cartily object than to elect Mr. Seward. Will they now aid the Maine law fanatics, since the temperance bigots have aided them in accomplishing the only measure of the ression worth earing for? Will the whig leaders in and out of the Legislature carry out their pieces at the pells, and thus far ever since, and suffar the prepositerous probibitory bill now in the lifouse to become a law, and adopt it as their party platform? This interrogatory will very soon meet with a response.

Notwithstanding the result of the balloting in caucus likely to be elected to the United States Senate, the

platform? Insinterregatory will very soon meet witter a response.

Notwithstanding the result of the balloting in caucus last night gave strong indications as to who the person is likely to be elected to the United States Senate, the deate on Mr. Petty's resolution was resumed in the House at an early hour this morning. Mr. Waterbury opened the debate, speaking generally in reply to the Speaker's remarks of yesterosy. Some of his points were strong and well directed. Mr. Lamport followed to was the first speech of any note which that gentleman has thought proper to deliver during the session. He spoke with much effect, and on account of the positive which he occupies in opposition to the return of Mr. Seward, was listened to with the greatest attention by a large and somewhat oxided auditors. He declared himself in favor of permitting the largest liberty in religious opinion, believed the Catholies have equal rights with Protesonants in this country, but he contended that in our civil government, in the administration of our laws, the native born citizen should rule America. He combatted the higher law doctrines—the sectarian school dogmasthe tarrow national policy of Governor Sward, contending that such principles and such policy were detrimentation the true interests of this free government. Whilst he awarded to Catholies the perfect right to the enjoyment of their religious sentiments, he thought the vowewhich were taken by the higher orders of that church were not congenial to the principles of that free government, in support of which Mr. Lamport read what is represented as the Jesuit cath. From the intense interest with which the members and audience I stoned so its reading, we are induced to believe that its appearance in print would be cratifying to the readers of the Hanado. We have therefore transcribed it, as follows—I, A. B., now in the presence of Almighty God, the blesset Virgin Mary, the blessed Michael the Archangel, the blesset Virgin Mary, the blessed Michael the Archangel, the blesset Virgin

Herald. We have therefore transcribed it, as follows:

I. A. B., now is the presence of Almighty God, the blessed.

Virin Mary, the blessed Michael the Archangel, the blessed St. Johnho. Be blessed Michael the Archangel, the blessed St. Johnho. Be blessed Michael the Loty apostics St. Feter and St. Paul, and ill the salid the saired heat of Brawan, and St. Paul, and ill the rate of the saired heat of Brawan, and to you my ghostily father, do dela saired heat of Brawan, and is the true and only head.

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